

POLISH NEWS

Vol. II.

Bombay, 15th February 1943

No. 2.

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"We shall win and Poland will have her due place in Europe after victory is won. I want to tell you that to all of us Poland is our first ally and she shall have her share in the fruits of victory. When victory comes, Poland and Great Britain will remain for ever close friends and together we shall co-operate after the war."



HUGH DALTON
BRITISH MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WAR
SEPTEMBER 1942

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

Count Poninski, the first Polish Ambassador to China—the Polish diplomatic representation there had hitherto been a Legation only, not an Embassy—passed recently through Bombay on his way to Chungking. Count Poninski is an experienced diplomat who has seen more than 20 years of service in various capitals—Brussels, Paris, Moscow, Bucharest, and Istanbul. The new Ambassador kindly consented to grant an interview to the *Polish News*.

Answering a question about the present relations between Poland and Turkey, Count Poninski said :

"A sojourn of more than two years in Turkey has strengthened my conviction that the traditional bonds of friendship uniting Turkey with

Poland have not only stood the test of these years of war but are certain to develop and tighten more than ever after the common victory of the United Nations. Nor do I doubt but that Poland and Turkey, both of them being Great Britain's allies, will, in a post-war world, find better conditions for their development than they had in the period after Versailles. Polish and Turkish interests will then again meet in the Balkans where, up to 1939, Turkey played an important part as an influential member of the Balkan Agreement—a role which was unanimously recognised by the interested parties."

As to the present state of relations between Poland and China, the Ambassador declared :

"The Sino-Polish relations entered an entirely new stage in 1942. In their note of February 21st

1942, the Polish Government withdrew their previous recognition of Manchukuo, thereby acknowledging the Chinese frontiers as they had been until September 1931. At the same time Poland and China decided to raise their respective legations to the rank of embassies, being determined upon a closer collaboration not merely during this war, but also in the future when peace is restored. Both China and Poland strictly adhere to the noble principle that every nation has a right to independence and free development; both are always ready to fight and suffer for the ideals of liberty, justice, and progress; both have proved that over and over again by taking up arms in the defence of those causes. The Chinese did not yield when a total war was forced upon them by Japan; they were the first to resist aggression in Asia, as Poland was the first in Europe, though neither of them could count upon any help from outside, at least at the beginning. Thus it is evident that Poland and China are united not merely by common interests, but also by such moral values as are rare in the political life of the nations.

"Thanks to the far-seeing initiative of her illustrious leaders, the new China of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek will undoubtedly contribute new and lasting values to the post-war development of international relations. Although large parts of the country are occupied by the totalitarian Japanese, democratic China is making remarkable efforts in every domain of public life while her soldiers shed their blood every day on the battle-fields. During all these toilsome years of war, the Chinese intel-

lect has shown an admirable elasticity. Chinese political ideas are sure to influence the future development in Asia to a considerable extent. A Polish Military Mission is on its way to Chungking, and I shall have the honour to hand Marshal Chiang Kai Shek a letter of our Commander-in-Chief Gen. W. Sikorski, who has always been especially interested in the development of Sino-Polish relations. It may well be that Polish scientists, engineers, and economists will follow our officers to China. Our Government earnestly hope that our relations with China will not be confined to politics, but will embrace the domains of culture and economics as well. The Polish Embassy in Chungking will spare no effort to acquaint China—the cradle of the oldest civilization of the world—with the intellectual achievements of Poland. On the other hand, Polish circles will be most eager to learn how China visualizes the future co-operation of nations, and what China's concrete war aims really are.

"When visiting the Polish Army in the Middle East, I was glad to notice that not only among the higher ranks, but on the part of the average officer as well, there was a real eagerness to collaborate with China.

"Entering upon my new duties—which our Government quite unexpectedly has entrusted to me—I am fully convinced that by working for the development of the friendly relations with China, I am not merely obeying the orders of our Government and Commander-in-Chief but am also fulfilling the sincere wishes of all Poles, both abroad and in our heroic country."

NEWS FROM AND ABOUT POLAND

Decisions of the Polish National Council

The Polish National Council made the following decisions concerning the aims of the war:

- 1) Restoration of the frontiers with Russia to what they were before the war.
- 2) For Poland a wide access to the Sea.
- 3) To push the frontier forward in a westerly direction by straightening and shortening it.
- 4) Close Union of the Central and Eastern European States in order to assure permanent peace.

Naive Leaflet

POLES!

If you would again see your homeland, lay down your arms and go over to the German side. They finally instigated Poland to fight so as to betray her afterwards. Your brothers were obliged to fight

in Norway and in France in a shameful way for the defence of the English. There, too, you suffered great losses. Now you have been ordered to give your blood in Africa on behalf of British capitalism.

Your fight is of no avail and hopeless. The victory of the Germans and Italians is certain. The wounded Soviet Armies are broken by the mighty blows of the Armed Forces of Germany and her allies. Go over to the side of the Germans and Italians before it is too late. Only in this way will you be able to return to your Fatherland.

Translation of the Pass:

PASS (valid for an unlimited number of Polish soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers).

The bearer of this document is a Pole. He goes over to the side of the German-Italian Army at his own request in order to obtain the right to return to his homeland. He is to be well treated.

POLAND'S PROTEST

On Friday, November 27th, 1942, a motion was brought forward during the session of the Polish National Council. It had been signed by all members, and referred to the mass-slaughter of the Jewish population in Poland. The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Mikolajczyk, read out a protest sent by the representatives of the Polish Nation in Poland through underground channels, and added a strong protest on behalf of the Polish Government in London. The latter runs as follows :

"The Polish Government, fully conscious of their responsibilities, have always considered it their duty to inform the world of the mass slaughter perpetrated by the Germans in Poland. At the same time, the Polish Government have always been doing everything in their power to oppose this mass terror in Poland. The surest means to this end would be a speedy termination of the war; hence the news of the allied offensive in Africa was welcomed heartily by the Polish Government who see in it a sure proof that the United Nations mean to win this war as soon as possible.

"Among the horrible persecutions of innocent people in Poland nothing is more sinister than the mass murder of the Jewish population. The Chief of the German Gestapo, Himmler, gave orders that at least half of the entire Jewish population should be "finished off" in the course of the year 1942. This order is being carried out with unsurpassed brutality. From July up to this moment, 260,000 Jews out of a total of 400,000 in the Warsaw ghetto, have been "liquidated." The same procedure goes on everywhere in the country, the victims being both Polish Jews and Jews who have been deported there from other European countries. The Polish underground movement has sent us a strong protest against these atrocities, in which we read :

"In the Warsaw ghetto, cut off from the rest of the world by high walls, several hundreds of thousands of people are waiting for their execution. There is no hope for them, and no help whatever. Who dares to go out into the streets, is shot immediately ; a similar fate overtakes those who are seen standing in the windows. The streets are strewn with corpses. Every day 10,000 Jews have to perish "by order," and Jewish policemen are compelled to hand them over to their German executioners. Small children are loaded on trucks, but scarcely one of them reaches the railway station alive. Many people go mad, witnessing such horrors. At the railway stations, 150 people

are loaded into a single truck, the floor of which is covered with lime and chlorine and sprinkled with water. The doors are shut, and the death-train starts. It does not matter whether it starts at once or two days later—on arriving at its destination it will contain nothing but corpses. The only escape is suicide, but the German hangman have made even that difficult. No poison is available in the ghetto, all dispensaries have been closed, and there are no arms, either. Therefore, many people jump from the higher storeys down on the pavement. So far more than a million Jews have been killed already. Their only crime was that they had been born Jews, members of a race which Hitler has decided to exterminate. But one cannot be silent in view of such horrors. Who remains dumb becomes an accessory to murder. Therefore, we, the Polish Catholics, raise our voice. We cannot save those unfortunate people, we have no means yet to resist the German hangmen. But we can protest so loudly that the whole world will hear it. Our hearts, our Christian conscience, compel us to protest ! The blood of the innocent cries to heaven for revenge ! Who does not second this our protest, is no Catholic. We protest also on behalf of the Polish Nation. We do not believe that Poland could in any manner benefit by these German atrocities, quite the contrary !"

"This protest is signed by the 'Front of Polish Revival.' The Polish Government [continued Mr. Mikolajczyk] second this protest as a matter of principle. The Polish Government will defend every Polish citizen, no matter what his religion or nationality may be, not only in Poland's own interests, but also for the sake of Christian pity and human compassion. This point of view is shared by all Poles, in Poland as well as abroad. May this protest shake the world's conscience, may it influence important decisions, so that the hour of deliverance may strike as soon as possible. The Germans, however, shall know that they will not escape punishment this time ; their names are being taken down, and there will be terrible justice for each single crime."

The Polish National Council in London subsequently approved a resolution which endorses the above protest whole-heartedly, and calls upon the free nations of the world to put an end to these unspeakable horrors. To the Polish Nation, both Christian and Jewish, the Polish National Council send their sincere greetings, promising them a speedy punishment of the German criminals.

What about Poland?

A Sikh havildar released after the victorious drive of the Eighth Army in the Western Desert scored off a German officer. "Why are you fighting against the Axis?" interrogated the officer, attempting to convince a group of Indian soldiers that the Germans' only wish was to "free the down-trodden peoples of the world."

With a chuckle the Sikh recalled having replied with the single word "Poland." After that the Nazi officer gave it up.

("Conscience," Adyar, Madras, 15th Jan. 1943.)

Declaration of Human Rights

A group of Polish writers, artists, and political leaders, who are today in exile in England, recently published in London a "Declaration of Human Rights." In view of the importance of this document as a political programme, we reproduce the following passages from it.

The world has undergone fundamental changes. The obstacles in the way to a happier and more perfect existence no longer reside in the forces of nature, but in the social contradictions which have not yet been solved by nations and societies. In the century when man achieved the greatest advances in scientific and technical civilization, he sowed the seeds of both his greatness and his ruin. The disparities in the degrees of progress made in the fields of technics and of education, in the organization of life, and in morals, have given rise to the present dangerous situation in which the conquests of science are turned into terrible weapons of destruction. The conquest of space, rather than bringing the peoples of the world into closer and friendlier relations, keeps them apart, instead, in hostility and fear. The skies, which have been opened to us by the airplanes' wings, now strike at us with a force far more deadly than blasts of thunder. Machines, invested with tremendous power, now work not for the benefit of mankind, but for its destruction. The world has become the hunting ground for human greed. Hatred, cruelty, war, intolerance, and fraud today possess weapons and power never before known in the history of man.

If, after this war, the life of man is still ruled by the laws of force and violence, all our efforts, all our sacrifice and suffering, will have been in vain.

The new world, the world we are fighting for, must forever put an end to wars, to cruelty and intolerance, to social misery and injustice. The new society, the new organization of life must be

achieved by planning on a world-wide scale, but this planning must never violate the fundamental rights of the individual.

The present war is but a stage in the long struggle for human rights. The outcome of this war will provide an answer to the crucial question: will man become the free master of the inexhaustible riches of the earth, or will he be the servant of the machine and of the tyranny inherent in certain types of human organization, the slave of the strongest and most unscrupulous individuals and nations?

Moved by deep concern for the future of mankind, and following in the footsteps of H. G. Wells and Judge Sankey, we have prepared the Polish Declaration of Human Rights. The ideal of Human Rights today transcends the boundaries of State and petty political considerations, and unites the people of all nations, fighting and suffering in slavery.

The Polish group which drew up the Declaration of Human Rights has sought to expand the English declaration into a document of universal significance, and to bring it nearer to the needs and conditions of the peoples on the continent.

Sons of a nation which was the first in this war to take up arms in defence of freedom, a nation which suffers merciless oppression, we are today bound by the ties of brotherhood in the search for justice. The Declaration is our confession of faith and our statement of hope for a better and happier life, both for our fatherland and for all mankind.

Below is a brief outline of fundamental human rights:

The Right to Live. Equality Before the Law.

It is every man's inalienable right to share in the natural resources and in the material and cultural achievements of humanity. All men, regardless of sex, race, colour, origin, nationality, religion, or convictions, are equal before the law.

Freedom of Thought.

Personal Freedom.

Universal Education.

Science and education must be made accessible to all. Society must provide each individual with free education according to his abilities. The parents or guardians have the right to educate the child and to determine its language and religion provided they do not violate any fundamental human rights in doing so.

The Right to Work.

Society must safeguard every man's right to gainful employment in a job of his free choice, as

well as to shelter, clothing, and the satisfaction of elementary human needs. Earnings should correspond to the contribution of the individual to the welfare and culture of society. People unable to work or temporarily unemployed must be provided for by society.

The Right to Private Property.

Every individual has the right to own property legally acquired. The ownership of such property must be protected by society. The ownership of the means of production, of land, natural resources, transportation facilities, and of other public utilities, as well as the monetary system, must be subordinated to the needs of society.

The Right to a Home and to Freedom of Movement.

No one may be forcibly removed from his home, land, or country. Every person has the right to move about freely throughout the world.

Freedom of Legislation.

Society is the source of law. No law should be obligatory unless it has been adopted by the general vote of all adult citizens, or by their representatives, elected through universal franchise.

The Rights and Duties of a Citizen.

The Rights of the Individual Within a Nation.

One of the fundamental conditions for the establishment and continued existence of the human rights is the equality and independence of nations.

Each nation must endeavour to develop the culture and to safeguard the welfare of the national minorities within its territories.

The nation which violates the principles set forth in the Declaration of Human Rights is to be considered an aggressor.

London, 1942.

Note :—Problems of the organisation of international life and of collective security, as well as of the future social order, will be the subjects of later studies by the present group.

German Banks in Poland

The realization of the programme of economic exploitation of occupied Poland required the creation of a system of German banks in Polish territories.

In the so-called incorporated Polish areas, there was a radical reorganization of banking. All Polish banks and institutions of credit were taken over by

German banks. In these territories there are active, besides the Reich's banks, the following great German banking institutions: Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Ostbank-Posen, Kommerzbank, Bank der Deutschen Arbeit, Ostdeutsche Privatbank.

The German banks developed a network of their branch offices throughout the whole country. The following is a list of the most important localities in which branch offices of German banking institutions are to be found (*Krakauer Zeitung* of May 31, 1942):

DEUTSCHE BANK: Bielsko, Danzig, Gdynia, Katowice, Łódź, Poznań, Cieszyn.

DRESDNER BANK: Bielsko, Cieszyn, Chorzów, (Królewska Huta), Danzig, Gdynia, Katowice, Łódź, Poznań, Sosnowiec.

OSTBANK-POSEN: Bydgoszcz, Inowrocław, Kalisz, Kutno, Włocławek, Rawicz.

KOMMERZBANK: Danzig, Katowice, Łódź, Poznań, Sosnowiec.

BANK DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEIT: Danzig, Katowice, Łódź.

OSTDEUTSCHE PRIVATBANK: Danzig, Katowice, Bydgoszcz, Gdynia, Toruń, Poznań, as well as as a system of small branch offices in provincial towns.

In the General Government the situation is different, for there, as a rule, Polish banks remained, but they have been subjected to strict control by the German commissars. The central banking institution in the General Government is the Bank of Issue, created by the Germans with headquarters at Cracow. Though this bank is headed by a President and Vice-President, both Poles, the actual management and supervision rests in the hands of a German commissar. The Bank of Issue has functioned since April 1, 1940. It possesses the right to issue banknotes constituting legal tender in the General Government.

In spite of the fact that, in the General Government, Polish banks were allowed to remain and distinct currency was preserved, a number of German banks were admitted to the General Government.

The following banks are active there: Kommerz Bank, affiliated with the Dresdner Bank and Laenderbank of Vienna. Kommerzbank has its branches in Tarnów, Cracow, and a branch was recently opened in Zakopane.

Deutsche Bank, which opened a branch in Cracow in 1939. After a few months' activity, this branch was transferred to Kreditanstalt in Vienna, which functioned in Galicia before the first World War and had preserved certain links with Polish banks in the post-war era.

The Bank der Deutschen Arbeit has a branch office at Cracow.

"Polish People were of German Origin"

A sensational proclamation was posted in Warsaw and throughout the General Government on the 3rd February appealing to the Polish people to enrol themselves on the German *Volksliste*.

The *Volksliste* is for those who desire to claim virtual German nationality. The last date for enrolment is March 15th.

The proclamation recalls that German historians had proved that the Polish people were of "German origin" and that only as a result of historical accidents did the people speak Polish and follow Polish customs.

The proclamation urges that the entire Polish population should show its undertaking for this "Fact by enrolling on the German *Volksliste* in return for which Hitler undertakes to place the entire population of the General Government under his special protection."

"Rationalization of the Łódź Industry"

Łódź (ca. 700,000 inhabitants) constituted the largest centre of the textile industry in Poland. After the occupation of Poland, Łódź was incorporated into the Reich, and the occupation authorities subjected the Łódź industry to strict control. Lately, the "rationalization" of the Łódź industry has been carried out. This action consists of closing smaller businesses or of combining several factories into one. The scope of that action, which has already caused the closing down of an immense number of industrial plants, is best characterized by the data given below and taken from German sources. (*Ostdeutscher Beobachter*, May 14, 1942).

Out of 26,000 plants, registered before the war, the vast majority was closed. The new register contains, in two sections, only 989 active businesses. Section A. contains about 920 firms, Section B. about 69. The register is not yet complete, but German sources foresee that it will comprise, at the utmost, 1,000 businesses in Section A and about 100 in Section B.

Section B. is comprised of big businesses, mostly corporations. The combined capital of the busi-

nesses in Section B. amounts to about 150,000,000 Reichsmark and are in German hands. The smaller firms (Section A.) were partially retained by Polish owners, but they possess only a nominal property title, for the management rests in the hands of commissars. According to German data, more than half of Polish and Jewish firms in Łódź have been taken over by trustees' offices and are managed by Germans.

"The Duties of the Polish Civil Workers during their Stay in the Reich"

The Nazi Authorities have issued an order on "the duties of the civil workers both men and women of Polish nationality during their stay in the Reich." The text of this order is as follows:

The Great German Reich gives to every worker of Polish nationality work, bread and pay. The German Reich demands that everybody should perform the work given to him conscientiously and that he should comply incontinently with all the orders and demands of the authorities.

To all workers of Polish nationality working in the German Reich the following orders are applicable:

1) To move from one place to another is prohibited.

2) The Police authorities of the place in which the worker is employed may forbid him to leave his house.

3) Only such persons as hold special permits issued by the Police authorities may use means of communication such as trains etc.

4) All workers and girl-workers of Polish Nationality must wear in a visible place, that is on the breast, a special badge. This badge should be strongly sewn to the clothes.

5) Those who work negligently, or who abandon of their own will the work or the place where their work is situated, or instigate other workers, will be punished and sent to forced labour in educative primitive camps.

All acts of sabotage and other grave offences against discipline in work will be severely punished. The least punishment will be detention for some years in a punitive labour camp.

6) Intercourse with the German population and especially attendance at theatres, cinemas, dancing halls, restaurants, churches, which the German population attend, is strictly prohibited. Polish workers may attend, only such places of recreation as are destined for them.

7) Sexual intercourse with a woman or a man of German Nationality will be punished by death.

8) Every offence against the orders and prescriptions concerning civil workers of Polish nationality will be punished in the Reich. Punitive deportation to Poland cannot take place.

9) Every Polish worker and every Polish girl worker must keep in mind that they have enlisted voluntarily for work in Germany. Those who work efficiently will receive the deserved reward. Those who work negligently and do not comply with the orders issued will be punished according to the rules of war.

10) It is not permitted to speak, dispute or write on the subject of these rules.

Racial Discrimination against Polish Workers

A limited application of social legislation to Polish workers was published in the German Official *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, No. 29, of October, 1941. It applies to Polish workers employed in Germany. As Poznan, Pomorze and Upper Silesia have been incorporated into the Reich, the above-mentioned legislation affects large masses of labour in Western Poland.

The discrimination against Polish labour is justified by "the healthy German racial sentiment which cannot allow Polish workers to share unrestrictedly in the social progress of the new Germany."

In *The International Labour Review*, No. 4, April 1942 (page 8436 and sqq.) are excerpts of an article by Oberregierungsrat H. Kuppers, published in a subsequent number of the *Reichsarbeitsblatt* in which this German official explains the discriminating legislation.

In general, a Polish worker is treated like a sub-human being. No Polish employee should be given a position entitling him to issue instructions to Germans. When it should happen that a Pole is himself the head of an undertaking (and there were thousands of such undertakings in Western Poland) the labour trustee may appoint some other individual (German of course) as "leader" of the undertaking.

The discrimination against Polish workers is not limited to their legal position. There are discriminations as far as remuneration for labour is concerned. Also Polish workers have longer working hours, shorter holidays and home leaves, and the notice of termination of employment for them cannot exceed two weeks. Furthermore, the German Juvenile Protection Act cannot be applied to Polish juveniles.

Archbishop of York accuses Germans

The Archbishop of York, the Right Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, accused the Germans of "indescribably horrible" treatment of conquered Poland "a brutal, cold-blooded policy of murdering a nation which will go down as one of the great crimes of history." "These atrocities," the Archbishop wrote in a diocesan publication, "are committed not by a handful of sadists but by thousands of Germans and, as far as we know, no protest has been raised either by those who are ordered to commit them, or by the people of Germany."

News from Warsaw

The latest news received from Warsaw is terrible. German policy in the General Government becomes always more severe. Mr. Krueger, chief of the Gestapo in the General Government, is in reality the master of life and death. During the last conference of the Gauleiter which took place recently, Goering attacked Mr. Frank, the Governor General, because of the insufficient help to the Reich from the exploitation of the General Government. As a result of this conference much "advice" was issued from which it is evident that the Germans intend after the liquidation or extermination of the Jewish population in the General Government to exterminate the Polish intelligentsia and to disintegrate the Polish nation in this connection :

- 1) All the Poles are to be deported from Cracow.
- 2) In Warsaw the Polish intelligentsia is to be moved into the area which is now occupied by the Jewish Ghetto.
- 3) A new mass conscription for work in the Reich is to take place. A great part of the Polish population is to be sent into the Reich.
- 4) The liquidation of all the Polish organisations is to take place (that is charitable organisations, no others exist any longer).
- 5) Increased expropriation of the Poles from industrial, commercial and handicraft enterprises is to take place.
- 6) 100,000 Polish youths of over 14 years of age are to be sent to Germany in order that they may be completely Germanised.
- 7) The collecting of the compulsory contribution is to be intensified. In this connection mass hanging of peasants has already taken place in Polish villages.
- 8) The export of products to Germany is to be increased in quantity especially that of meat. 30% of the cattle in the General Government are to be slaughtered.

UNDERGROUND

A Polish Placard

The day the first contingent of Polish workers for Germany left Wilno a placard was published :

POLISH WORKERS!

You are leaving for shameful work not as free persons in search of bread abroad, but as slaves. You were enlisted by means of lies and terror, you were dragged away from your families and you will be unable to help them.

No true Pole will go voluntarily to Germany because he knows that there the mines and factories are working for the army that carries slavery to the whole world.

Polish Worker ! In Germany try to be a factor for the disruption and disorganisation of the population of that place. Remember the worse it is for the enemy the better it is for us.

Work as slowly and as inaccurately as you can. Do not miss any possibility to destroy or damage the tools and workshops in Germany. Minimum efficiency in your work should be the basis of your pride.

In regard to representatives of the oppressed nations and especially of the Czechs your behaviour

should be loyal and worthy, and towards the Poles amicable and fraternal.

Solidarity is your weapon. Thrust back with disdain enemy propaganda which soaks into your soul.

**WE SHALL WIN !
LONG LIVE POLAND !
LONG LIVE FREE EUROPE !**

Poles derail Trains, raid Nazi Air School

Transportation on the Lwow-Cracow railway was interrupted for 24 hours on June 22, anniversary of the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union, when Polish patriots derailed a munition train at the Plaszow station?

Failing to find those responsible the Germans hanged seven Polish railwaymen.

During a raid on a German army pilots' school in occupied Poland, Polish guerrillas killed two high officers, the school director and his assistant.

* * *

A five-hour fire demolished the gasoline depot at the eastern railway station in Warsaw on July 5. The origin of the fire is unknown.

POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK COLLABORATION

POLES IN INDIA

Second Anniversary of the Polish-Czechoslovak Declaration

On the 8th February 1943 at the Green's Hotel in Bombay a celebration of the second anniversary of the Polish-Czechoslovak Declaration was held under the auspices of the Polish-Czechoslovak Collaboration Committee.

In our next issue we shall give a full account of the proceedings.

The Polish Ambassador to China in India

Count Poninski, the first Polish Ambassador to China, and Mrs. Poninska on their way to Chungking passed through Bombay and were entertained by the Polish Union in India.

Count Poninski delivered a very interesting lecture on his experiences in Roumania and Turkey during 1939—1942 as well as on the future plans

of the Polish Government resulting in the present war situation. He also pictured the actual conditions in German-occupied Poland, based on the recent reports received from the Polish Government. Ambassador Poninski and Mrs. Poninska left Bombay for New Delhi where they were received by the Viceroy.

Polish Scientist at the Calcutta Congress

Dr. Maryla Falk, Lecturer on the Slavonic languages at the Calcutta University, took part in the Calcutta Congress held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th January 1943. Miss Falk delivered a lecture relating to the Oldest Psychology:—Terminus A Quo and Aspects.

A Polish-Hindustani Dictionary

by M. Domaszewicz, containing 600 pages, and 25,000 words will, shortly be published by Bombay Hindi—Vidyapeeth.